
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Capital Budget Overview

**Department of Legislative Services
Office of Policy Analysis
Annapolis, Maryland**

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Analysis of the FY 2009 Maryland Executive Budget, 2008

*Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Capital Budget Overview*

Capital Budget Summary

	(\$ in Thousands)				Expenditures Funded with General Obligation Bonds	
	<u>Acquisition/ Demolition</u>	<u>Planning</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>General Obligation</u>	<u>PAYGO</u>
Maryland Correctional Training Center 192-Cell Medium Security Housing Unit and Support Space	\$0	\$0	\$11,531	\$1,100	\$12,641	\$0
Western Correctional Institution Vocational Education Building	0	1,099	0	0	1,099	0
Division of Pretrial and Detention Services Youth Detention Center	0	3,400	0	0	3,400	0
Division of Pretrial Detention and Services Women's Detention Center	0	5,500	0	0	5,500	0
Total	\$0	\$9,999	\$11,531	\$1,110	\$22,640	\$0

Analysis in Brief

Issue

Projects at the Baltimore City Detention Center: Projects in Baltimore City have become a higher priority in the department's capital budget, primarily due to an ongoing investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice. With the exception of the Baltimore Gas & Electric (BGE) parking lot, the department has acquired all property necessary to build new youth and women's detention facilities. Demolition has begun at the future Youth Detention Center site; however, concern still exists about the cost of acquiring the parking lot and of remediating the BGE site.

Update

Maryland House of Correction: The Maryland House of Correction was closed on March 17, 2007, due to the facility's antiquated design and safety concerns. In October 2007, the department submitted a 2007 *Joint Chairmen's Report* response providing details on how the closure has impacted the Division of Correction (DOC) from both an operational and capital construction aspect.

Overview

Fiscal 2009 Capital Budget

The fiscal 2009 capital request for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) includes four projects for a total of approximately \$22.6 million, all of which are to be funded with general obligation bonds. Three of the projects include funding to begin the planning and design process. These planning funds account for 44% of department's capital budget and reflect the beginning of two major construction projects, the Youth Detention Center (YDC) and the Women's Detention Center (WDC) in Baltimore City. More than \$10.0 million has been spent in acquiring property associated with building the new youth and women's detention centers. The Vocational Education building at the Western Correctional Institution (WCI) was added because of the need to address inmate idleness and workforce development in the Western region. These three projects reflect future year commitments of nearly \$286.0 million.

The housing unit and renovation project at the Maryland Correctional Training Center (MCTC) is the only project in the fiscal 2009 capital budget which has received a prior authorization. The cost estimate for the MCTC project has again increased in the 2009 capital budget. The new Medium Security Housing Unit and Support Space project was estimated at \$29.5 million in the 2006 *Capital Improvements Program* (CIP) but increased by approximately \$4.8 million in the fiscal 2008 request. This project was split-funded in the 2008 budget, with approximately \$7.6 million pre-authorized for 2009; however, the current amount of funding included in the budget reflects an increase of \$5.0 million beyond the pre-authorized amount.

Five-year Capital Improvement Program

Exhibit 1 shows the fiscal 2009 through 2013 CIP for the department, which includes funding to address overcrowding, update aging infrastructure, reduce inmate idleness, and provide additional training facilities. Funds are provided for three improvements to the Baltimore Correctional Complex over the next five years. These include a utility upgrade and planning for two new detention facilities for women and youth. The Western region, comprised of the WCI and North Branch Correctional Institution (NBCI), has four projects designed to reduce inmate idleness and support the rapid growth in the number of inmate served at these facilities. MCTC has two projects to expand and renovate housing and support spaces. Funds are also budgeted to complete fire safety improvements at the Patuxent Institution and construction at the Public Safety Education and Training Center.

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Exhibit 1
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
Five-year Capital Improvement Program
(\$ in Thousands)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Prior</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Total</u>
Baltimore Region							
Baltimore Complex Site Utilities Upgrade	\$840	-	\$1,150	-	\$11,900	-	\$13,890
Jessup Region							
JCI MCE Uniform Shop	-	-	-	-	-	\$550	550
Hagerstown Region							
MCTC 192-cell Housing Unit	26,680	\$12,641	-	-	-	-	39,321
MCTC Window/Heating Replacement	600	-	11,800	-	13,400	-	25,800
Western Region							
WCI Vocational Education Building	-	1,099	13,450	\$200	-	-	14,749
WCI Maintenance Building	-	-	-	450	7,200	100	7,750
WCI 280-bed Minimum Security Facility	-	-	-	-	-	750	750
NBCI MCE Upholstery and Textiles Plant	-	-	8,900	-	-	-	8,900
Patuxent Institution							
Fire Safety Improvement – DC Building	20,463	-	8,900	-	-	-	29,363
Police and Correctional Training Commissions							
Simulated Environment Training Facility	58,382	-	-	3,500	1,950	-	63,832
Division of Pretrial Detention and Services							
Women’s Detention Center	-	5,500	6,650	-	80,250	81,850	174,250
Youth Detention Center	-	3,400	16,200	82,250	2,000	-	103,850
Total State-owned Facilities	\$106,965	\$22,640	\$67,050	\$86,400	\$116,700	\$83,250	\$483,005

DC: Diagnostic Center

MCE: Maryland Correctional Enterprises

NBCI: North Branch Correctional Institution

JCI: Jessup Correctional Institution

MCTC: Maryland Correctional Training Center

WCI: Western Correctional Institution

Source: Governor’s Capital Budget Book, Fiscal 2009

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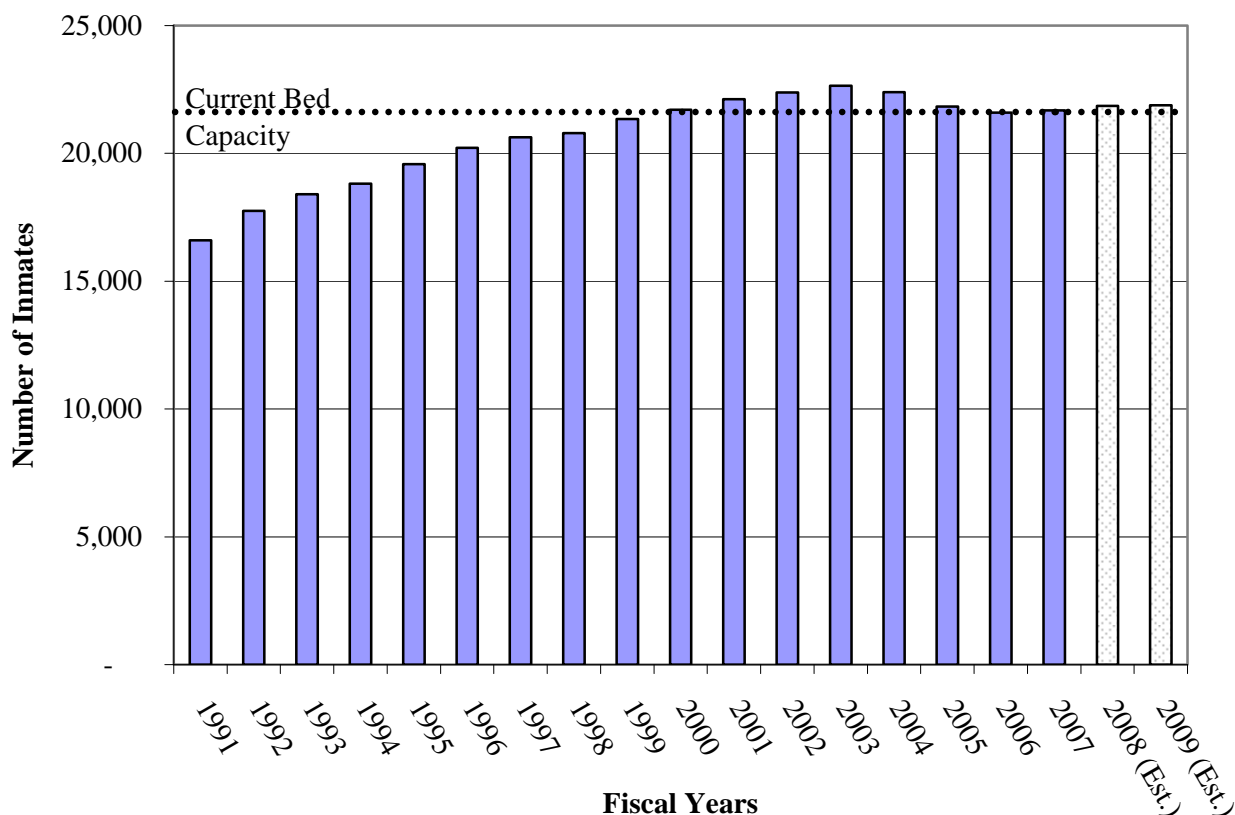
In comparison with the 2007 CIP, four projects that were originally scheduled to receive funding in fiscal 2009 were ultimately not included in the Governor's capital budget submission. The Baltimore Complex Site Utilities Upgrade project received \$840,000 for initial design in the 2008 capital budget. Additional funding for detailed design has been deferred to fiscal 2010 because of a delay in the preparation of a report by the surveyor responsible for identifying the current condition of the existing utilities systems. The housing unit window and heating system replacement at MCTC has been deferred to fiscal 2010 and 2012 for phases II and III because of a change in the project schedule and because of the complication of relocating inmates for both this project and the construction of the new 192-cell housing unit simultaneously. The new warehouse at WCI is being re-scoped as a combined maintenance and storage facility and has, therefore, been delayed with design funding tentatively scheduled for fiscal 2011. Finally, the Fire Safety Improvements Project for the Diagnostic Center building at the Patuxent Institution has been delayed to fiscal 2010 because the ongoing work on the Defective Delinquent building has yet to be completed.

The current CIP primarily reflects the need to address housing and support space conditions in Baltimore City through the construction of new youth and women's detention centers. These two projects account for 74% of all current and future funding included in the CIP. When combined with the funding for the Local Jail Capital Improvement grant program, spending for detention centers accounts for 80% of all current and future correctional capital funding. Commitment to projects that account for such a significant amount of funding has the potential to severely limit the department's ability to address capital construction needs in other regions of the State. The current CIP does include funding for support and program space and infrastructure enhancements; however, a number of these projects have been delayed in previous CIPs. To the extent that the cost estimates for the three very extensive and already very expensive Baltimore City projects are revised upward during the upcoming project design stages, additional support space projects in other regions of the State that have been requested by the department and appeared in prior CIPs and the 2008 CIP may be further delayed. Furthermore, in the past five years since the department created its most recent Facilities Master Plan, few projects have actually been completed. **The department should be prepared to comment on how it intends to balance the capital construction needs of the other regions in the State with so much of its future year funding committed to projects in Baltimore City.**

Inmate Population and Capacity

The DOC population has experienced significant growth over the last 15 years. **Exhibit 2** demonstrates how the average daily population (ADP) of housed inmates for DOC grew 30.5% between fiscal 1991 and 2007. The ADP hit an all-time high in fiscal 2003 at 22,648 inmates but has since declined. The fiscal 2006 population was 4.6% below the 2003 peak at 21,596. There was an increase of 84 inmates in fiscal 2007, and the population is expected to grow by less than 1.0% in fiscal 2008 and 2009.

Exhibit 2
Division of Correction
Average Daily Population of Housed Inmates
Fiscal 1991-2009



Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Additional analysis of factors that contribute to growth in the inmate population, such as number of arrests, lengths of sentence and stays, and intakes and releases, indicate a slowing in the rate of growth of the prison population. The number of arrests is increasing at a rate of less than 1% each year, and in three of the last five years, releases from DOC have exceeded the number of intakes, which may have contributed to the most recent decline in population. Historically, however, the State has not met the growth in the inmate population with an adequate prison construction program; as such, the housed inmate population continues to exceed the design capacity of the department's facilities.

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In recent years, to meet the demands for bed space, the department has had to resort to a number of actions that are not considered best correctional practices. These include:

- double-celling in spaces originally designed for single occupancy;
- non-conventional housing, such as spaces originally designed for gymnasiums, dayrooms, basement storage, temporary program trailers, quonset huts, and dormitories; and
- housing mixed security inmate populations at the same institution.

Exhibit 3 shows the department's bed capacity versus its 2007 inmate population on the last day of the fiscal year, delineating between conventional and non-conventional bed space. The exhibit also indicates the relationship of the population with the current operational bed capacity. This differs from the design capacity in that it counts beds which are created through the use of double-celled and non-conventional bed space.

Population has not exceeded operational capacity since fiscal 2004. The fiscal 2007 ADP was more than 700 beds below the total bed capacity. With the addition of 512 more beds when the final two NBCI units open in fiscal 2009, bed space will further increase to 22,497. This excess bed space, however, is somewhat deceiving and still raises some concerns.

- The total operational capacity includes the use of 1,496 non-conventional beds. This is an improvement from the 1,762 non-conventional beds in 2000; however, in comparing conventional bed space only, the fiscal 2007 end-of-year population exceeded bed capacity by 732 inmates. The new housing unit project at MCTC will address this issue by replacing the 396 minimum security quonset hut beds; however, that still leaves 1,100 non-conventional beds in use at a variety of security levels.
- The total number of conventional beds includes double-celling inmates who under the use of best-practices would be single-celled, such as maximum security inmates. For example, beginning in fiscal 2009, NBCI will have four 256-cell housing units, for an original design capacity of 1,024 inmates. With the closing of the Maryland House of Correction, the facility will now need to double-cell 256 cells, increasing the total population to 1,280.

The use of non-conventional housing and double-celling may result in reductions in the direct observation of inmates, compliance with health standards, and space originally intended for other uses. Mixing inmates of multiple security levels may result in increased inmate violence and problematic behavior for a variety of reasons. In fiscal 2006, 75% of the State's correctional facilities housed mixed security inmate populations.

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**Exhibit 3
Inmate Bed Space vs. Population by Security Classification**

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Total Capacity</u>	<u>Conventional Beds</u>	<u>Non- conventional Beds</u>	<u>EOFY 2007 Population</u>
Maximum and Administrative Security				
Jessup Correctional Institution	1,352	1,352		1,295
Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center	415	415		293
Maryland Correctional Institution – Women	941	941		872
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic, and Classification Center	808	768	40	842
North Branch Correctional Institution	512	512		425
Total Maximum and Administrative Beds	4,028	3,988	40	3,727
Medium Security				
Eastern Correctional Institution	2,756	2,756		2,731
Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown	1,786	1,594	192	1,713
Maryland Correctional Institution – Jessup	1,068	1,018	50	1,043
Maryland Correctional Training Center – Main Compound	1,708	1,708		1,612
Roxbury Correctional Institution	1,764	1,764		1,735
Western Correctional Institution	1,813	1,813		1,758
Total Medium Beds	10,895	10,653	242	10,592
Minimum Security				
Baltimore City Correctional Center	511	511		508
Brockbridge Correctional Facility	651	651		644
Central Laundry Facility	516	516		514
Eastern Correctional Institution – Annex	608	608		608
Jessup Pre-release Unit	596	596		594
Maryland Correctional Institution – Hagerstown	340		340	339
Maryland Correctional Training Center – Qhut	600	204	396	552
Metropolitan Transition Center	1,821	1,343	478	1,764
Total Minimum Beds	5,643	4,429	1,214	5,523
Baltimore Pre-release Unit	201	201		195
Baltimore Pre-release Unit for Women	140	140		115
Eastern Pre-release Unit	180	180		179
Herman L. Toulson Correctional Boot Camp	384	384		384
Maryland Correctional Training Center	142	142		140
Poplar Hill Pre-release Unit	192	192		189
Southern Maryland Pre-release Unit	180	180		177
Total Pre-release Beds	1,419	1,419		1,379
Total Division of Correction	21,985	20,489	1,496	21,221

EOFY: End of Fiscal Year

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

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The current CIP only includes two projects to address bed capacity for DOC, the currently funded addition of a 192-cell medium security housing unit at MCTC and a 280-bed minimum security facility at WCI scheduled to receive funding in fiscal 2013. Despite the potential for stabilization in the growth of the inmate population, non-conventional housing practices and ensuring a match between the security level of available beds and the allocation of the inmate population are still a concern. **The department should comment on abilities and plans to continue to alleviate the issues of overcrowding and the use of unconventional correctional housing practices at the State facilities. The department should also specifically comment on why the only bed space related project included the CIP increases minimum security bed capacity, when the majority of offenders are medium security.**

The department has mentioned that it is in the process of reviewing the current security classification system to ensure that inmates are not being classified at security levels higher than necessary. Nearly 50% of Maryland's inmate population is classified as medium security. This differs from the distribution of other states' inmate populations. **DPSCS should comment on what is being done to ensure that inmates are being classified at the appropriate security level and how a change in the classification system might impact capital construction needs and priorities.**

Overview Issues

1. Projects at the Baltimore City Detention Center

In October 2000, the U.S. Department of Justice (U.S. DOJ) began an investigation of the conditions of confinement at the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC) to determine if those conditions violated inmates' constitutional rights. U.S. DOJ found BCDC to be "deliberately indifferent" to inmates' needs in a number of areas relating to fire safety, general sanitation, lighting, electrical, ventilation, etc. In addition, the department was in serious violation of the requirement to maintain sight and sound separation for pretrial juveniles charged as adults from the adult population at all times.

In an effort to achieve compliance with a new memorandum of agreement between DPSCS and U.S. DOJ, the department has been engaged in a broad project to address the needs of youth and women detainees in Baltimore City since 2005. The end result will be the addition of two new detention centers, one for women and one for juveniles charged as adults.

To date, approximately \$10.6 million has been appropriated toward the acquisition and demolition of property needed to build the YDC and the WDC. Approximately 65% of the funds, or \$6.9 million, has been encumbered. **Exhibit 4** shows all prior authorizations to fund property acquisition and demolition of the sites where the detention centers are to be built.

Exhibit 4
Baltimore City Detention Center
Property Acquisition and Demolition Funding

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fund Source</u>	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Award/Encumbrance</u>		<u>Unencumbered Balance</u>
2005	048/MCCBL 04	\$2,500,000	Property Acquisition	\$2,385,000	– Acquisition (Center City Storage)	\$1,809
				56,898	– Environment Study, Phase II (Aerosoil/BGE Bldg.)	
				56,293	– Appraisals, Printing, Court Equipment, etc.	
				\$2,498,191	– Total Encumbered	
2006	066/MCCBL 05	2,640,000	Property Acquisition/ Demolition	74,640	– Baltimore City (Utilities/ Agreement for Street Closures)	1,892,123
				364,410	– Architect/Engineer for Demolition YDC Site Contract (LSY Arch.)	

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<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Fund Source</u>	<u>Approp.</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Award/Encumbrance</u>	<u>Unencumbered Balance</u>
				115,394 – Environmental Study, Phase II (BGE Bldg/Aerosoil)	
				80,332 – BGE (To Separate Power Supply From JI Bldg. to Graves St. Bldg.	
				27,107 – Contract Engineering	
				85,994 – Misc. (Appraisals, Printing, FedEx, etc.)	
				\$747,877 – Total Encumbered	
2007	305/MCCBL 06	3,000,000	Demolition	2,261,929 – Demolition Contract, YDC Site (Berg Corporation)	737,591
				480 – Project Sign (MCE)	
				\$2,262,409 – Total Encumbered	
2007	DPSCS Operating Budget Deficiency Appropriation	1,392,410	Property Acquisition	1,310,081 – Acquisition (Center City Storage)	-
				79,550 – Lease Payment (Capitol Outdoors) for Hustler Sign Removal)	
				2,779 – Arch./Engr. (LSY Arch) Change Order/Water Removal	
				\$1,392,410 – Total Encumbered	
2008	061/MCCBL 07	1,100,000	Property Acquisition (BGE Bldg and Parking Lot) and Demolition	250 – Appraisal (Streets/Ground Rent)	1,099,750
				\$250 – Total Encumbered	
Totals		\$10,632,410		\$6,901,137	\$3,731,273

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Prior to building the facilities, the department first had to acquire property adjacent to the current BCDC, which was owned by Center City Storage and Baltimore Gas & Electric (BGE). To date, all property has been acquired except a parking lot owned by BGE for which the department has yet to negotiate a price. The anticipated cost of the parking lot is \$600,000. All funding needed for acquisition has been appropriated, unless the price of the parking lot is higher than the current estimate. **DPSCS should comment on the status of negotiations with BGE for purchase of the**

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parking lot and whether acquisition of this property is needed prior to starting work on the YDC. The department should also discuss why this property was not included in the negotiations for the purchase of the BGE building.

Exhibit 5 shows a consolidated timeline for the YDC and the WDC. Demolition of the Center City Storage and Grave Street facility must be completed prior to beginning construction of the YDC. Demolition of the buildings began in February 2008 and is expected to take 10 months to complete. In order to build the WDC, the BGE and the State-owned Jail Industries (JI) buildings must be demolished. Since the cost of acquiring the necessary properties was higher than originally anticipated, the prior appropriations are not enough to fund demolition of properties for the WDC site. As such, approximately \$8.9 million has been included in the cost of the WDC to fund demolition of the BGE and JI buildings. Demolition is expected to begin in June 2011 and last 12 months.

Exhibit 5
Baltimore City Detention Center Projects Consolidated Timeline
(\$ in Thousands)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Select A/E</u>	<u>Begin Design</u>	<u>Complete Design</u>	<u>Award BPW</u>	<u>Begin Const.</u>	<u>Complete Const.</u>	<u>Length of Time</u>
Demolition at YDC Site							
FY 07 – \$3,000,000	Dec-06	Jan-07	Sep-07	Dec-07	Feb-08	Nov-08	10 months demolition
Youth Detention Center							
FY 09 – \$3,400 (P)							
FY 10 – \$16,200 (P,C)							
FY 11 – \$80,250 (C)							
FY 12 – \$2,000 (E)	Dec-08	Dec-08	Dec-09	Jun-10	Jul-10	Jan-13	30 months construction
Women's Detention Center							
FY 09 – \$5,500 (P)							
FY 10 – \$6,650 (P)							
FY 11 – \$ -							
FY 12 – \$80,250 (C)	Dec-08	Feb-09	Aug-10	Jun-11	Jul-11	Jul-12	12 months demolition
FY 13 – \$81,850 (C)							
Future – \$2,000 (E)	Feb-09	May-09	Dec-11	Jul-12	Aug-12	Feb-15	30 months construction

BPW: Board of Public Works
C: Construction
E: Equipment
P: Planning
YDC: Youth Detention Center

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

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Funding to begin design of the WDC and the YDC is included in the fiscal 2009 budget, approximately \$5.5 million and \$3.4 million, respectively. The total cost of these two projects is approximately \$278.1 million. Design will last approximately two years and, therefore, will receive split-funding between fiscal 2009 and 2010. Construction for the YDC will begin first, in fiscal 2010, and is scheduled for completion in fiscal 2013. Construction for the WDC will begin in fiscal 2012 and is scheduled for completion in fiscal 2015. The completion of the YDC and WDC will provide adequate and appropriate programming space, medical and mental health facilities, and address the special needs of women and juvenile detainees as required by DOJ.

Approximately \$3.7 million of prior appropriations remain unencumbered. Nearly \$1.9 million will be used to complete demolition of the future YDC property and to fund design for demolition at the WDC site. The \$738,000 unencumbered from the fiscal 2007 appropriation will be used toward demolition of the BGE and JI buildings in 2011, and the \$1.1 million appropriated in fiscal 2008 will be used to acquire the BGE parking lot and to fund above-ground abatement of the hazardous materials in the BGE building.

Costs for above-grade remediation for the BGE building were estimated through a Phase II Environmental Assessment conducted by Aerosol Monitoring & Analysis, Inc., to be approximately \$476,000. Below-grade remediation costs will be included in the WDC construction budget since that work will be done in association with the foundation and below-grade construction, such as the parking level. According to DPSCS, Department of General Services' staff and the environmental consultant have indicated that the remediation necessary to comply with Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) requirements will not be a significant issue. The State's obligation per the acquisition of the BGE property is to clean-up below-grade as well as above-grade, in compliance with the MDE requirements at the State's cost. It is also possible that a considerable amount of remediation will be necessary for the neighboring JI buildings. Below-grade remediation costs are not currently included in the cost estimates for the YDC and the WDC and have the potential to significantly increase the cost of these projects. **DPSCS should comment on what is anticipated for the cost of below-grade remediation for the BGE and JI building sites, in addition to discussing when it intends to engage MDE in remediation requirement discussions.**

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Summary of Recommended Actions – Fiscal 2009

<u>Program</u>	<u>Requested Funding</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>DLS Recommended Funding</u>
Maryland Correctional Training Center 192-Cell Medium Security Housing Unit and Support Space	\$12,641,000	Approve	\$12,641,000
Western Correctional Institution Vocational Education Building	1,099,000	Approve	1,099,000
Division of Pretrial and Detention Services Youth Detention Center	3,400,000	Approve	3,400,000
Division of Pretrial and Detention Services Women's Detention Center	5,500,000	Approve	5,500,000
Total	\$22,640,000		\$22,640,000

DLS: Department of Legislative Services

Updates

1. Maryland House of Correction (MHC)

MHC was closed on March 17, 2007, due to the facility's antiquated design and safety concerns. In October 2007, the department submitted a 2007 *Joint Chairmen's Report* response providing details on how the closure has impacted DOC, from both an operational and capital construction aspect.

A total of 986 inmates were transferred out of the institution. Most remained within DOC; however, 97 inmates were transferred to out-of-state facilities administered by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBP) in Virginia and Kentucky. The annual cost of housing the 37 inmates held in Virginia and Kentucky is approximately \$700,000. The total estimated cost for housing inmates out-of-state in fiscal 2008 is \$923,000. Originally, DPSCS entered into a trade agreement with FBP to transfer 60 male inmates from MHC for 60 of the bureau's female inmates who needed reentry services in the Baltimore/Washington area. FBP sent fewer than 60 female inmates; therefore, the department is responsible for paying a per diem rate for a portion of the inmates sent to FBP, as well. Costs for the remaining in-state inmates are absorbed through the transfer of operating funds from MHC to the other facilities' budgets in proportion to the number of inmates received. A total of 362 positions were reallocated throughout the department. Correctional officers formally employed at MHC were voluntarily transferred to other DOC institutions in the Jessup area or within a 50-mile distance.

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Transferring staff to other institutions has helped reduce vacancies, filling most positions at the Jessup institutions and reducing overtime costs.

Even though the facility is no longer housing inmates, operation of the hospital building, two Maryland Correctional Enterprises shops, and the Maintenance Unit is still necessary. These are now under the control of the Jessup Correctional Institution. Since parts of the compound are still in use, the Fire Marshal requires minimal utility heat and continual operation of the sprinkler system, as well. Annual operating cost associated with keeping these facilities open is approximately \$1.8 million. The impact on housing and managing inmates given the 1,200 bed loss includes:

- higher number of inmates on tiers and in programs, recreation, food services, and healthcare areas at each DOC facility;
- potential increase in disputes between inmates and staff due to larger population;
- limited ability to separate disruptive inmates; and
- increased workload on facility staff.

According to the report, future plans include the demolition of the MHC main building and development of a site for a new updated prison. Plans for the replacement facility are still in the early stages, and it is not clear whether the plan outlined in the current Facilities Master Plan reflects current population needs. DPSCS included a request for demolition design funds in its fiscal 2009 Capital Budget Plan; however, funds for this purpose were not included in the Governor's fiscal 2009 capital budget.